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REMARKS

Claims 1 and 3-20 remain pending in the application. Claims 1, 3-4, 6-8 and 13 have been amended without introduction of new matter. Favorable reconsideration is respectfully requested in view of the above amendments and the following remarks.

Claims 1-4, 6, 15 and 16 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Kraft (US-6,424,829) in view of Helferich (US-6,259,892B1). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The rejection of claim 2 is not understood, because this claim was canceled without prejudice or disclaimer in Applicant's previously-filed Amendment (March 16, 2005). Accordingly, it is believed that there is no reason to address the rejection presented in the instant Office Action.

Of the remaining claims included within this ground of rejection, claims 1, 3-4, and 6 have been amended to even more clearly define that aspect of the invention wherein *the mobile terminal* stores the information to a storage location accessible over a mobile communications network *for its own later retrieval from that storage location*. For example, in independent claim 1, this is defined as "the mobile communication terminal storing the information to said storage location for later retrieval by the mobile communications terminal." Similar recitations are found in claims 3, 4 and 6.

In the remarks presented in Applicant's several previously filed Amendments, it was explained that Kraft merely discloses folders which store information within a communication terminal. Nothing in Kraft shows, teaches or suggests at least one storage location accessible over a mobile communication network as defined by Applicant's claims.

The Office acknowledges these shortcomings of Kraft, and now relies on Helferich as making up for the deficiencies. This reliance is unfounded because Helferich merely discloses a system wherein information for a paging device is stored on a network for later retrieval by the paging device. However, Helferich fails to disclose or suggest "the mobile communication terminal storing the information to said storage location for later retrieval by the mobile communications terminal," as defined by Applicant's rejected claims. (Emphasis added.)

In support of its rejection, the Office relies on Helferich at column 2, line 65 through column 3, line 26 as "disclosing storage locations available at the system." Applicant agrees that there are storage locations at the system for storing information sent by a source other

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than the mobile terminal (e.g., a land-line phone, other mobile terminal, etc.) for retrieval by the mobile terminal (i.e., pager). However, for the specific teaching of a mobile terminal storing *its own* messages at a location available at the system for *its own later retrieval*, the Office relies on Helferich at column 3, lines 15-26. Applicant respectfully disagrees that this cited portion (or any other portion) of Helferich teaches the feature in question.

More specifically, the text at column 3, lines 15-26 reads as follows:

The system may transmit some identifying information about the page to the user without sending the entire message. For instance, the base station may identify the type of message, such as email, voice, or text, and also indicate the caller or other descriptive material about the message. The user can then determine the priority of the message and whether he or she wants to retrieve the message, play the message, erase the message, store the message, forward, reply, or otherwise act on the message. *The user is also given control over the messages stored remotely from the paging transceiver and can erase or store these messages from the paging transceiver.*

(Emphasis added.)

Of the four sentences that make up the quoted paragraph, the first three clearly are discussing paging messages sent *to the user from another source*. (The paragraph expressly refers to the message as "the page to the user", and it would make no sense for a user to page him or herself.) In the context of the entire disclosure, it is clear that the fourth sentence does not suggest that the user is storing information from the paging device to a network location for his or her own later retrieval.

To the contrary, Helferich at column 12, lines 23-54 describes how the "save message" function comprises either leaving the selected message within the pager's own memory 5 and protecting it from being overwritten if it is already located there; or, if the message is not already located within the pager, then taking steps to have the system flag the message as a saved message (the message in this case is already located at the system level, and need not be provided by the pager).

Thus, it is believed that the combination of Kraft and Helferich would merely suggest having a message folder to store messages within the terminal as taught by Kraft and in addition providing system-level storage for storing information being sent to the user as taught by Helferich. Nothing in the combination of Kraft and Helferich shows, teaches or suggests a method of storing information for a mobile communication terminal which method includes the mobile communications terminal storing the information at a network-accessible

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storage location for later retrieval by the mobile communications terminal. Consequently, no combination of Kraft with Helperich can support a *prima facie* case of obviousness because such a combination would still fail to include all of the features defined by Applicant's claims. (It is well established that one of the necessary criteria for supporting a *prima facie* case of obviousness is that the prior art references, when combined, must teach or suggest all the claim limitations.)

For at least the foregoing reasons, independent claims 1, 3, 4, and 6 are believed to be patentably distinguishable over any combination of Kraft and Helperich. Claims 15 and 16 depend from claim 1, and are therefore patentable for at least the same reasons. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claims 1, 3-4, 6, 15 and 16 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) be withdrawn.

Claims 5 and 7 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Kraft in view of Helperich, and further in view of Jeon (US-6,205,331). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Independent claim 7 has been amended so that it now defines "the mobile communications terminal storing the information for later retrieval by the mobile communications terminal" Claim 5 depends from independent claim 4, and therefore also defines a comparable feature.

As explained above, neither Kraft nor Helperich disclose or suggest any capability of the mobile communications terminal to store information to a location in a mobile communications network and then later retrieve that information by the same mobile communications terminal. Consequently, no combination of Kraft with Helperich can support a *prima facie* case of obviousness because such a combination would still fail to include all of the features defined by Applicant's claims.

Jeon fails to make up for the deficiencies of Kraft and Helperich. As explained in Applicant's previously-filed amendment, Jeon merely discloses accessing a second memory to determine if storage is available and if not, determining if storage space is available in a first memory. Nothing in Jeon discloses or suggests a mobile communications terminal storing information in a storage location accessible over a mobile communications network, wherein that information is available for later retrieval by a user of the mobile communications terminal. Thus, no combination of Kraft with Helperich and Jeon will include this feature.

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It was further explained in the previously filed Amendment that another deficiency of Jeon is its failure to disclose or suggest storing information in a first preferred location selected by a user and storing information in a second preferred storage location selected by a user as defined by each of claims 5 and 7. The most-recent Office Action does not dispute this failing, and yet maintains the rejection of these claims for reasons unknown to the Applicant.

For at least the foregoing reasons, each of claims 5 and 7 is believed to be patentably distinguishable over any combination of Kraft, Helferich, and Jeon. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of these claims under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) be withdrawn.

Claims 8, 10, 11, 13, 17 and 18 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Helferich in view of Smith et al. (US-6,333,973). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Independent claim 8 has been amended to define "the mobile communications terminal presenting to a user a list of available data items, the available data items including at least one data item stored at a storage location in said terminal and at least one data item stored earlier at a storage location accessible over a mobile communications network." As amended, claim 8 also defines that "the at least one data item stored earlier at the storage location accessible over the mobile communications network was earlier stored at the storage location accessible over the mobile communications network by the mobile communications terminal." (Emphasis added.) Thus, like the claims discussed earlier, claim 8 is directed to a mobile communications terminal storing information at a location accessible over the mobile communications network, and later being able to retrieve that same information from the location accessible over the mobile communications network. Claims 10-11 depend from claim 8, and claims 17-18 depend from claim 1, and therefore similarly define this feature. Independent claim 13 also defines comparable features in its recitation of "the mobile communications terminal presenting to a user a list of available data items, the available data items including at least one data item stored earlier by the mobile communications terminal, and at least one data item stored by a central source and accessible by multiple users, wherein the at least one data item stored earlier by the mobile communications terminal is stored at a storage location accessible over the mobile communications network." (Emphasis added.)

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As explained above, Helferich fails to disclose any arrangement wherein information stored at a storage location accessible over the mobile communications network is accessible for both storage and retrieval by the same mobile communications terminal. Smith et al. fail to make up for this deficiency. The Smith et al. patent is similar to the Helferich patent in that it merely discloses voicemail servers, e-mail servers and fax mail servers that store information from another source for a user. Nothing in Smith et al. shows, teaches or suggests a method of storing information from a mobile communication terminal for later retrieval by that mobile terminal. Therefore, no combination of Smith et al. with Helferich will include this feature.

For at least the foregoing reasons, claims 8, 10-11, 13, and 17-18 are believed to be patentably distinguishable over any combination of Helferich with Smith et al. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection of these claims under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) be withdrawn.

Claims 9, 12, and 14 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Helferich in view of Smith et al. and further in view of Wicks et al. (US-5,796,394). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 9 and 12 depend from independent claim 8, and claim 14 depends from claim 13. Consequently, these dependent claims inherit the various features discussed above with respect to their base claims.

Claims 9, 12, and 14 are therefore patentably distinguishable over any combination of Helferich with Smith et al. for reasons similar to those presented above. The Wicks et al. patent fails to make up for the deficiencies of these other documents at least because it neither describes nor suggests the feature discussed above. Consequently, no combination of Helferich, Smith et al., and Wicks et al. will include all of the features defined by claims 9, 12, and 14.

For at least the foregoing reasons, claims 9, 12, and 14 are believed to be patentably distinguishable over any combination of Helferich, Smith et al., and Wicks et al. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of these claims under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) be withdrawn.

Claims 19 and 20 each stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Kraft in view of Helferich and further in view of "what was well known at the time of the invention." These rejections are respectfully traversed.

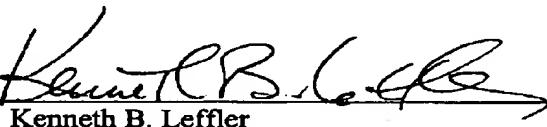
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Claims 19 and 20 depend from independent claims 1 and 8, respectively, and are therefore patentable for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to those base claims.

The application is believed to be in condition for allowance. Prompt notice of same is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,
Potomac Patent Group PLLC

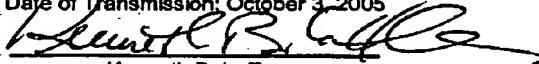
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